

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
April 30, 1999.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,  
Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to notify you pursuant to L. Deschler, 3 *Deschler's Precedents of the United States House of Representatives* ch. 11, §14.8 (1963), that I have been served with an administrative agency subpoena issued by the Federal Election Commission.

Sincerely,

BARRY JACKSON,  
Chief of Staff.

#### OUR COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES ARE THE FOUNDATIONS OF AMERICAN INTELLECT

(Mr. GIBBONS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GIBBONS. Madam Speaker, today I rise in recognition of our colleges and universities for they are the foundations of America's intellect as they prepare our young men and women for their futures.

The University of Nevada-Reno has strengthened that foundation and is receiving national recognition for a program that helps student athletes complete their degrees after their sports eligibility expires.

The National Consortium for Academics and Sports based in Orlando, Florida, recently honored the University of Nevada-Reno's program as a model for more than 100 colleges and universities that utilize the consortium's services.

Member schools invite former scholarship student athletes back to campus in order to complete degree requirements. In exchange, the former student athletes participate in community service and youth outreach. This is a winning approach for the students, the university and the surrounding communities.

I applaud the University of Nevada-Reno and its continued excellence in education.

#### NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO NARCOTICS TRAFFICKERS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 106-56)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

As required by section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c), and section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA), 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), I transmit herewith a 6-month periodic report on the national emergency with re-

spect to significant narcotics traffickers centered in Colombia that was declared in Executive Order 12978 of October 21, 1995.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 3, 1999.

#### ECONOMIC SANCTIONS REGARDING REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 106-51)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

In response to the brutal ethnic cleansing campaign in Kosovo carried out by the military, police, and paramilitary forces of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), the NATO allies have agreed to buttress NATO's military actions by tightening economic sanctions against the Milosevic regime. Pursuant to section 204(b) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA) (50 U.S.C. 1703(b)), I hereby report to the Congress that, in order to implement the measures called for by NATO, I have exercised my statutory authority to take additional steps with respect to the continuing human rights and humanitarian crisis in Kosovo and the national emergency described and declared in Executive Order 13088 of June 9, 1998.

Pursuant to this authority, I have issued a new Executive order that:

- expands the assets freeze previously imposed on the assets of the Governments of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), the Republic of Serbia, and the Republic of Montenegro subject to U.S. jurisdiction, by removing the exemption in Executive Order 13088 for financial transactions by United States persons conducted exclusively through the domestic banking system within the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) or using bank notes or barter;
- prohibits exports or reexports, directly or indirectly, from the United States or by a United States person, wherever located, of goods, software, technology, or services to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) or the Governments of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), the Republic of Serbia, or the Republic of Montenegro;
- prohibits imports, directly or indirectly, into the United States of goods, software, technology, or services from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) or owned or controlled by

the Governments of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), the Republic of Serbia, or the Republic of Montenegro;—prohibits any transaction or dealing, including approving, financing, or facilitating, by a United States person, wherever located, related to trade with or to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) or the Governments of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), the Republic of Serbia, or the Republic of Montenegro.

The trade-related prohibitions apply to any goods (including petroleum and petroleum products), software, technology (including technical data), or services, except to the extent excluded by section 203(b) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)).

The ban on new investment by United States persons in the territory of Serbia—imposed by Executive Order 13088—continues in effect.

The Executive order provides that the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall give special consideration to the circumstances of the Government of the Republic of Montenegro. As with Executive Order 13088, an exemption from the new sanctions has been granted to Montenegro. In implementing this order, special consideration is also to be given to the humanitarian needs of refugees from Kosovo and other civilians within the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

In keeping with my Administration's new policy to exempt commercial sales of food and medicine from sanctions regimes, the Executive order directs the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to authorize commercial sales of agricultural commodities and products, medicine, and medical equipment for civilian end use in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). Such sales are to be subject to appropriate safeguards to prevent diversion to military, paramilitary, or political use by the Governments of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), the Republic of Serbia, or the Republic of Montenegro.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, April 30, 1999.

#### CONTINUING NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO SUDAN—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 106-58)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed:

*To The Congress of the United States:*

As required by section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C.

1641(c) and section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA), 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), I transmit herewith a 6-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Sudan that was declared in Executive Order 13067 of November 3, 1997.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 3, 1999.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

#### EVERYONE IS WORSE OFF BY STARTING THIS WAR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DUNCAN. Madam Speaker, I read this weekend an article from The Washington Post that said our bombs have done \$50 billion worth of damage to Yugoslavia. Also, the article said that this was more bombing than that country had sustained during all of World War II when it was bombed by both sides, and that unemployment there is now over 50 percent.

Yugoslavia is a relatively small country geographically, with a population about equal to that of Tennessee and North Carolina combined. It is obvious that Yugoslavia and especially an economically devastated Yugoslavia cannot hold out much longer against the massive firepower we have unleashed. Then the President will be able to declare a great victory. But what will we have accomplished, really?

As I have said before and many syndicated columnists from liberal to conservative have written, we made the situation and especially the refugee crisis many times worse by everything we have done there. I read Friday in the Washington Post that one of our bombs missed and hit a house where 11 children were killed. Also, we hit a bus where even more children were killed.

We are making enemies out of friends, creating a reputation around the world for the U.S. as a bully state or, as one person said, the largest rogue nation.

All of this at tremendous expense of many billions to the American taxpayer thus far and many billions more to resettle and reconstruct the country after the bombing stops.

All of this in a vain and hopeless attempt to stop a civil war where ethnic and religious fighting has gone on for centuries and will come back once again unless we stay there forever at a tremendous cost to our children and grandchildren.

I do not agree with Reverend Jesse Jackson on very much, but I commend him for getting our prisoners released, and I join him in urging our leaders to

show a little at least humility and attempt to settle this mess and get us out of there, the sooner the better.

Madam Speaker, one of the best summaries of this situation came not from a syndicated columnist but from a letter to the editor of the Washington Times by a man named Steven Costello of Lake Jackson, Texas.

Mr. Costello wrote, "it concerns me that the President has ordered U.S. war planes to bomb a sovereign country where we have no national security interest. It concerns me that the President has involved America in a civil war that has lasted for centuries over religious and national disagreements that a few cruise missiles cannot possibly resolve. It concerns me that this bombing is being conducted under the auspices of NATO, even though no member country of the NATO alliance has been attacked. It concerns me that Russia has condemned the NATO attacks against Yugoslavia.

"But what concerns me the most," Mr. Costello continued, "is the real possibility that President Clinton, by misusing his authority as commander in chief in an apparent effort to manipulate media attention away from his shortcomings, is cultivating a generation of America-haters across the globe. By his indiscriminate bombing of Iraq, Afghanistan, the Sudan and Yugoslavia, is there a growing generation of disgruntled fathers, sons and brothers of those killed by our cruise missiles who are vowing to extract vengeance some day by shedding American blood?"

Are our innocent sons, being raised today on Main Street USA, the future private Ryans who some day will face the disgruntled generation on the battlefield, all because of Mr. Clinton's present and past indiscretions?"

These are good questions and serious questions that need to be asked for as long as we continue to fund and carry out this very unjust war.

In a column in last Thursday's USA's Today, Charles Colson gave several reasons why this war could not be called a just war, among which he wrote, quote, the damage inflicted by a just war must be proportionate to the objectives of the war. So far, Mr. Colson said, we are not preventing suffering in proportion to what we are causing. As anyone should have reasonably expected, our attacks only emboldened Milosevic, resulting in more suffering and more ethnic Albanians being driven from their homes, unquote.

Mr. Colson is right. No one is defending Milosevic, the Communist dictator, but he never threatened us or any other country in any way. We made everyone worse off by starting this war.

If our President and Secretary of State were attempting to improve their legacies as great world leaders, they have not only failed, they have failed miserably.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gen-

tleman from Kentucky (Mr. WHITFIELD) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. WHITFIELD addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

#### SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. DUNCAN) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. BURTON of Indiana, for 5 minutes each, on May 4 and 5.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin, for 5 minutes, on May 4.

Mr. DUNCAN, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. HULSHOF, for 5 minutes, on May 4.

Mr. SOUDER, for 5 minutes each, on May 4 and 5.

Mr. TOOMEY, for 5 minutes, on May 4.

#### SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 609. An act to amend the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1994 to prevent the abuse of inhalants through programs under that Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. DUNCAN. Madame Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 15 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, May 4, 1999, at 12:30 p.m., for morning hour debates.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1791. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Cyprodinil; Pesticide Tolerance for Emergency Exemption [OPP-300833; FRL-6073-3] (RIN: 2070-AB-78) received April 9, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

1792. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Cyromazine; Extension of Tolerance for Emergency Exemptions [OPP-300831; FRL-6072-3] (RIN: 2070-AB-78) received April 9, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

1793. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Fluthiacetmethyl; Pesticide Tolerance [OPP-300829;